BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $5 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—The enemy have kept up a continuous shelling of the city since last night, and are still shelling at 7 o'clock this evening. The shells thrown are 100 pounders and Wiard small rifle projectiles. No casualties. No movements by the fleet.

Twenty-four Yankee prisoners, captured near Georgetown, are expected here to-night.

Death of Archbishop Hughes.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—A gentleman from one of our border counties states that he saw a notice of the death of Archbishop Hughes in a New York paper of the 6th. The latest dates received here are to the 1st.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13.—When the House met last night it immediately went into secret session on the tax and currency bills, and continued over two hours. The House met this morning at ten and went into secret session at eleven, continuing till after three, showing they are working earnestly to dispose of matters soon as possible. This morning a bill was presented to authorize the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in any city, town or military district when in his judgment the public safety require, to apply only to arrests made by the authority of the Confederate government and for offences against the same, and to continue in force till thirty days after the meeting of next Congress; also a bill to give transportation to all soldiers on furlough, same are now on sick furloughs; and a bill that the proceeds of sales of property in the year 1863, raised or acquired any previous year, shall not be taxed. These bills were appropriately referred.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the propriety of allowing the tax in kind on cotton to be paid in money, and prescribes the manner in which cotton due the government shall be prepared when not so much as a bale; also that the same Committee inquire into the propriety of making all duties on blockade goods payable in specie.

The Military Committee reported a bill to confer on Adjutants of battalions and regiments the rank and pay of Captain of Cavalry. The bill was taken up and discussed till the hour arrived to go into secret session.

The Senate Committee on Commerce reported several important bills—one to prohibit during the war the exportation of any cotton, tobacco, military or naval stores, sugar, molasses and rice, except under such regulations as the President may prescribe. Another prohibits the importation of any articles of luxury during the war. It prohibits by name a very long list to confine all importations strictly to articles of necessity. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe the maximum prices at which certain articles shall be made.

The same committee reported back to the Senate the resolution of the legislature of Georgia favoring the appointment of citizens not liable to military service to act as collecting agents. The committee unanimously approved the measure, and hoped the Secretary of War would [illegible] it.

The Senate went into secret session on the bill to increase the military age to fifty-five, &c.

BOARD PER MONTH.

FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLLin's House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.

Board per month,.....$150.
Children and servants,..... 75.

PROPRIETOR
Jan 9 2w of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.

City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.

Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

THIS DAY RECEIVED.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AND SPUN Cotton, and removed to the Store formerly occupied by John W. Harrison, Esq., two doors South of the Express Office, Fayetteville street. Terms strictly cash on delivery. No Shoes will be sent out unless they are paid for, and if they do not suit the money shall be returned, if they are returned before the close of the war.

Jan 11-1w* J. H. KIRKHAM.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at

Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1864. NO. 55.

ENROLLMENT OF THE SUBSTITUTE MEN.

For the benefit of those interested we publish the following General Order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Richmond, relative to the enrollment of men who have furnished substitutes:

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the enlistment or enrollment of Substitutes in the military service of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States.

[Approved, December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the exemption from military service of those who have heretofore furnished substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes.

[Approved, January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service, by operation of the preceding Acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers and conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February, 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April, 1861, provided the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed, and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the Camp of Instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the Camp of Instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r General.

CHASE OF A STEAMER.

[From the Nassau Herald, 12th ult.]

A steamship was yesterday promptly reported in the "offing," and considerable animation was exhibited by those individuals who are constantly on the *qui vive* to learn how matters are progressing in "Dixie"—not in the least to mention the interest they may take in the rise and fall of "stocks." Public opinion at first was in favor of its being the City of Petersburg, which was nearly due; afterwards, on the declaration of an experienced captain, many were willing to bet that it was the Bendigo; but no one thought that the vessel so gallantly bearing up for the bar was the Hansa. The Hansa? Why, the "croakers" had heard from a reliable passenger that "a two fnnuelled steamer had been seen out at sea in tow of another vessel." Consequently, *a la* "three black crows," the Hansa had been captured by a cruiser and was by this time safe in New York.

Nearer she comes, nearer, and many an huzza goes up for her, nobly she crosses the bar and now she is safely anchored, crowds flock to see her, and astonishment is depicted on every face, in the shape of broad grins or lengthened visages, as certain little bets changed hands. All, however, seemed to share the general enthusiasm. We have had related to us a detailed account of a trip, that may relied on for accuracy.

The Fannie and the Hansa left a Confederate port within an hour of each other, both unmolested. They gained the sea, and, as has been ascertained, the Fannie, after a short chase by the Rhode Island, was abandoned by her pursuer for the Hansa. The approach of the Yankee was so rapid, having already a full head of steam on, that she was looming up before any preparations for escape could be made.

Under the experienced directions of the chief engineer, she was able to show that the Clyde still maintains her well-earned reputation for fast boats and fine engines.—In a couple of hours the distance began to diminish, and all were delighted to see the Rhode Island "getting small by degrees and beautifully less." At 9 o'clock she had entirely disappeared in the haze, and preparations were made to "double."

This was successfully done, and at eight the next morning the Hanza occupied the same position she did when the chase began. But the tremendous speed at which she was forced to go had exhausted her coal bunkers, and after decks, coops, stools, lockers, &c., had been committed to the flames, she was nearly ready to be picked by the first cruiser that passed. About mid-day "land" was seen from the mast-head; no castaway mariners, not even Columbus, were more delighted with the sight than were the officers and crew of the Hansa.

The bar was passed and the Hansa once more swung to the tide. Not a pound of her valuable cargo was in any way destroyed, and the good ship is once more ready to test the efficacy of the blockade.

Never on any previous occasion has Nassau been so filled with strangers as at present. Not only are the hotels and boarding houses all crowded, but every available place for eking out existence is tenanted in some shape or other. But still it happily retains the "Omnibus" characteristic, having always room for one more. So come along, the more the merrier.

BUTLER'S PREPARATIONS.—We have often spoken of our apprehensions of an advance from our coast and cautioned the authorities to be on the alert. The Wilmington *Journal* thinks the movement will soon be made. That paper says:

The recent presence of General Butler in Newbern, together with the known fact that troops have for some time been concentrating at that point, as well as Washington, and it is said, at Beaufort Harbor, leaves little room to doubt that an advance of a most serious character is contemplated, and on the eve of execution, by the enemy in North Carolina.

The enemy may advance in the direction of Kinston and Goldsboro', or he may not. But in whatever direction his main force may come, we may expect feints—to be changed into real attacks, if expedient—to be made at other points, so as not only to distract the attention of our commanders, but also to hold out the stronger prospect of cutting the Railroad at some one or more points. Kenansville and Magnolia are on the line along which some portion of the enemy's force may, in all probability be expected to advance, especially as the railroad can be reached very nearly as soon there as at Goldsboro', while at Kenansville and Magnolia the enemy would be much nearer to Wilmington and Fayetteville, and not much further from Raleigh.

If, as there is little or no doubt, the enemy has largely increased his force at Washington and Plymouth, we may look for a demonstration against the road at some two points north of Goldsboro', say at Rocky Mount and Weldon. One force from Washington, advancing by way of Tarboro', and another from Plymouth, taking the line of the Roanoke, or moving to the North of that river as they did in their last attempt when they attacked Jackson, the county seat of Northampton county.

These, of course, are only our crude speculations, but circumstances seem to lead them to a great appearance of probability. We cannot but think that an advance in force, and in heavy force, is meditated and is close at hand. When this advance is made we may be assured that Kinston will be aimed at and also the railroad at some point South of Goldsboro. That much appears to us almost certain. At any rate, without wishing to give any unnecessary alarm, we think it not out of place to put our people at the points menaced on their guard against raids and surprises.

CHARLOTTE.—The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for two years:

Mayor—S. A. Harris, Esq.

Commissioners—Ward No. 1: William B. Myers, Jonas Rudasill. Ward No. 2: Thos. R. Brem, John L. Brown. Ward No. 3: A. A. N. M. Taylor, H. M. Phelps. Ward No. 4: Jno. M. Springs, M. D. Johnston.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

We are authorized and requested to announce Mr. WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for re-election as Constable in District No. 1 for the city of Raleigh.

Jan 12-5t* MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. S. WALTER SCOTT as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 11-1w

Have the kindness to state that WILLIAM F. ASKEW has consented to be a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward

Jan 11-3t* MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. N. UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on Monday the 18th inst. Jan 11-7t*

We are authorized and requested to announce AUGUSTUS L. LOUGEE as a candidate for Commissioner from Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner in the Middle Ward, at the election on the 18th inst. Jan 5-td

At the request of many friends N. S. Harp announces himself a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized and requested to announce T. H. BRIGGS as a candidate for Commissioner of the Western Ward at the Municipal election on the 18th instant. Jan 2-td

We are requested to announce J. J. Overby a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

We are authorized to announce Dr. R. B. Haywood as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. Jan 1-td

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to suggest to the voters of the Western Ward, the name of ALEX. CREECH, Esq., for a seat in the next Board of Commissioners for the city. He will be supported by

Dec 23 tf MANY VOTERS.

GRINDSTONES.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR GRINDSTONES AND have all sizes on hand.

Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

PLOWS, PLOWS, PLOWS.

THE FOLLOWING PLOWS AND CASTINGS FOR same can be had at North State Iron and Brass Work: No. 60, No. 11, No. 9 and Self Sharpener.

Jan 11-2w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR RENT,

MY HOUSE AND LOT AT WAKE FORREST COLlege. Possession given immediately.

Jan 11-3t* S. WAIT.

WANTED,

A GOOD PLOW BOY. APPLY TO BOX 91, P. O., Raleigh. Jan 13-4t

CLOSED.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT Dr. B. F. Arrington's Office, at Exchange Hotel, will be closed until further notice. Jan 13-3t*

MINERS WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT LOCKVILLE, IN Chatham County, N. C., a number of good Miners who understand working Copper Mines. The very highest wages will be paid, and steady employment given. Report at once to the undersigned at Lockville.

Jan 6-1w* J. M. HECK & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STATE BONDS, BANK STOCK, CONFEDERATE BONDS AND RAILROAD STOCK AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 16TH INST., IN FRONT of our salesroom, we will sell 32 shares Stock in Bank Cape Fear, 31 shares Bank of North Carolina Stock; $4,000 N. C. State Bonds, old sizes; 9 shares Stock N. C. Railroad; $10,000 Confederate 7 per cent. Bonds.

Jan 12-td CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO WOMAN, WITH ONE boy Child. Child six years old, woman about twenty-five. Apply at this office. Jan 12-4t*

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHIskey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

Jan 13-tf J. P. PRAIRIE & CO., Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD PIANO. CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBER, W. B. EDMUNDSON, at High Point.

Jan 13-1w

LAND FOR SALE.

IN JOHNSTON COUNTY, 4 MILES FROM LOWELL Factory and the same from Boon Hill. Two hundred and twenty-six acres in 2 tracts, 84 acres bottom Land and will produce from 6 to 10 barrels corn per acre. The balance is Piney Woods Upland and has two-thirds of a crop of young Turpentine Boxes. For further particulars address J. B. WILLARD,

Jan 9-1w* Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CONFEDERATE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS on very reasonable terms.

Jan 9-3t* JNO. G. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE.

32 SHARES CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND 31 do Bank of North Carolina.
1 N. C. State Bond, old 6 per cent.
4 C. F. and Deep River do., endorsed by the State.

Jan 8-3t W. H. JONES.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE 16TH OF JAN'Y, 1864, at public auction, by decree of Court, at the Court House door in Greenville, N. C., a valuable Tract of Land belonging to the estate of the late Col. G. B. Singletary. This tract contains between seven and eight hundred acres, is situated in Pitt County below Greenville and between Tar River and Tranter's Creek.

Jan 6-10t* H. SHEPARD, Administrator.

FOR SALE,

SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the

Jan 11-7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET OF TINSMITH TOOLS, NO. 1 quality, in good order, and only used about one year. Apply to the

Dec 28-2w PROGRESS OFFICE.

Standard copy two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office General Agent for the Collection of Tobacco,
YANCEYVILLE, N. C., Jan. 6, 1864.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the State of North Carolina for the collection of Tobacco, I hereby give notice that if there are any other counties raising Tobacco, besides those enumerated below, I call upon them to report to me by letter without delay through the Sheriff or Clerk of the Court, who will please recommend to me a suitable man who must be a judge of Tobacco and exempt from conscription, to act as Agent for the collection of Tobacco in that county or in several adjacent counties. W. N. SHELTON.

Names of counties in which I have appointed Agents:

Rockingham,	Polk,
Guilford,	McDowell,
Montgomery,	Stokes,
Union,	Forsyth,
Stanly,	Orange,
Anson,	Wake,
Davidson,	Wilkes,
Randolph,	Alexander,
Chatham,	Caswell,
Rowan,	Surry,
Davie,	Iredell,
Nash,	Mecklenburg,
Franklin,	Catawba,
Halifax,	Yadkin,
Granville,	Person,
Warren,	Jackson,
Caswell,	Macon,
Alamance,	Cherokee,
Rutherford,	Clay.

Jan 11-1w W. N. SHELTON.

Daily State Journal and Semi-weekly Standard copy and send bill to W. N. S.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
Vance, January 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,

Jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

CHANGE OF PRICE AND ADDRESS.

THE PRICE OF THE INGREDIENTS OF WHICH the Southern Hepatic Pills are made has been more than doubled in three months. I am compelled to advance my prices a little, and have therefore changed my charges. Hereafter I will sell the Pills, until further notice, at $2 a box, $20 a dozen, and $150 a gross. My address is Goldsboro, N. C., where all letters will hereafter be directed to GEORGE W. DEEMS.

Dec 30-10t

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 23 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

$50 REWARD.

LOST, ON WILMINGTON STREET, SOME DAYS since, a Cluster Breastpin with chain attached. The above reward will be given the finder if left at the

Jan 11-3t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

WROUGHT IRON.

WE HAVE 7 OR 8 THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.

Jan 11-6w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 5 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	10 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	13 50
Four days	6 50	One month	16 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	30 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gatlick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas M Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, AT THE Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said house consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash will be received for all if preferred, or six month's time.

Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the 6th of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the 9th of January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 24-t18J Surgeon General.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-16 J Pittsboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL SCARBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen. It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address,

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the Ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 4-tf Charlotte, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1864.

Fifteen cents for Rags—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

We invite the especial attention of those men who oppose efforts to make an honorable peace, to the article we copy from the staid, sober, steady Richmond *Whig*, under the head of "Congress." History is but repeating itself in this struggle, and if it be permitted to continue and the madness of the hour is not arrested, all that the *Whig* predicts will surely come to pass, even the "bands ravaging the country, carrying poles surmounted with human skulls."—Every christian patriot prays to be delivered from such barbarous scenes, and will do all he can to restore peace and order to this distracted land. The *Whig* is as true to the government and cause of the South as any paper in it, but like ourself it cannot degrade itself by heaping fulsome praise upon the imbecility and corruption of men in power. Some men are so ignorant as to take every criticism of official conduct as an attack upod the government, when in fact those who are the best friends of the government are foremost in exposing corruption in office and holding up the chosen servants of the people to strict accountability. We yield to no man in attachment to the cause of the Confederacy, so long as North Carolina is a member of that Confederacy; but because we desire the independence of these States and the success of our arms, it is not to be expected that we shall insult the intelligence of the people by holding up every man who holds, by accident, a seat in the Council Chamber, as a Washington, or that we make a Napoleon out of every man in buckram who wears the insignia of rank upon his collar. If this war fails it will not be for want of attachment to the cause on the part of the masses—for they have withheld nothing—but will be chargeable to those who have been entrusted with the employment of our resources to secure our independence. Pass the "sweeping" proposition of Brown or Phelan, and we can stand but one campaign; but give us moderation and wisdom in council at Richmond, and we can prosecute the war indefinitely. If our armies ever become demoralized and disband, it will not be for want of men, but the want of something to feed them on and clothe them with. Everybody, out of Congress, can see this, but a portion of that body seems bent on making one grand display, one great rally, and then let the ship go down in disgrace and ruin. If there is to be such a termination of our great struggle for independence, (which may God avert,) let not those who rule us say that the people are responsible, for they have had all they wanted, all they asked for, and the patriotic masses are yet willing to give. Let Congress do its duty to the people, improve its currency, and let the Executive manage the army with that ability and prudence necessary to ensure efficiency, and the people will furnish material and supplies to continue the war until an honorable peace is conquered or achieved by negotiation. Let not Congress squander our resources, demoralize and dishearten the people and the army, and then charge the masses with a want of patriotism. It is time for men in office to understand that, in time of war as well as in time of peace, they are our servants—not our masters.

We learn that a gentleman in Edgecombe, who made 600 bales of cotton a year before the war, and whose tithe tax for the last crop is worth $10,000, is now breaking up and scattering his negroes, preparatory to going in the service under the late act taking the principals of substitutes. Now could not this man do the government and the army more good, as long as he can furnish tithes to the amount of $10,000 a year, at home, than he can in the army? True, he may have been an original secessionist, and if he was and helped make the war for the negro, he ought to help fight it, but as a matter of policy what should the government do—put that man, a large producer, in the army, or let him remain on his farm to help support the army?

The letter of one of our regular army correspondents, published in this issue, will be found interesting. We are glad to learn from it that our soldiers are well and comfortably clad. It will also be instructive to those nervous, ranting preachers who are so fond of making a little display by their zeal in the camps during the warm season. This is the season that the soldiers sicken and die from exposure, and yet our correspondent tells us the men who have been called to work in the vineyard are afar off, patronizing churches that are well warmed and lounging by their cozy fires. Alas! how frail is man! The fruit is ripe for the reaper but the laborers have hid themselves in their holes. We suppose they will come forth with warm weather.

Gen. Grant has proposed a plan, which has been approved by Lincoln, which is to "crush the rebellion" in the spring. We thank Grant for the sixty days grace, and hope when the time comes he may be induced to give us at least thirty more. That thing of moving on Richmond in three columns has about played out. It has been tried half a dozen times, and failed, and will again, we hope. Certainly Gen. Lee's boys will give them a "reception."

CHANGES IN N. C. TROOPS.—Capt. Mark D. Armfield, of Burke County, the senior Captain of the 11th (Bethel) Regiment, died at Johnson's Island, Dec. 8, 1863.

Capt. Frank W. Bird, of Bertie, has been promoted to Major of the 11th Regiment.

Col. George C. Gibbs, of the 42nd Regiment, has resigned.

Col. Edward Hall, of New Hanover, has resigned the Colonelcy of the 46th Regiment. Lieut. Col. W. L. Saunders, of Rowan, has been promoted to Colonel and Major Alex. C. McAllister to Lieutenant Colonel of the 46th.

Lieut. Samuel H. Walkup, promoted to Colonel of the 48th Regiment, vice Hill, deceased.

Major Alfred H. Belo, of Forsythe, has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 55th Regiment, vice Smith, deceased.

From Lee's Army

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., January 5th, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS:—The whole army of Northern Virginia is now in winter quarters, and comparatively comfortable. The crack of the rifle nor the booming of artillery is any longer heard on our long picket line. Quiet reigns, and a truce exists till spring opens, and letter-writers have few or no items of interest to report. The weather is intensely cold, and the roads are in an almost impassible condition.

The Christmas holidays were rather dull in camp. But few of the many received the usual boxes of luxuries from home; and, as a general thing, our beef and flour served us for our Christmas dinner. Some two or three hundred of the soldiers in the immediate vicinity of Orange C. H., on Christmas night, determined, at all events, to have both fun and food of a variety, at the expense of the Shemio Sutlers, who have been coining money by the sale of apples, cakes and other trash, in the army, by a regular raid.—Those who witnessed the charge made by the men, say that they performed it in regular military style, in line of battle, with Generals, Colonels and other officers appointed to command them; and, in the twinkling of an eye, with a regular Confederate yell, they carried everything before them. Not much pity is felt at the losses sustained by the sutlers, all or nearly all of whom are men who carry foreign protection papers in their pockets and are the greediest sort of extortioners; but the act is generally condemned as wrong. The Provost Guard at Orange finally dispersed the raiders after firing a few harmless shots, but not until the whole party had got their fill of everything the tents contained. One or two of the ring-leaders were arrested, and, I learn, are to be court martialed. A good thing is told on one of our Generals, before whom the culprits were carried. He shamed them for their lawlessness, expressed himself glad that the ring-leaders were caught, and declared his intention of having them severely dealt with.—They each denied that they were the ring-leaders in the affair. "But I know better," says the General, "it can be proved that you," pointing to one of the offenders, "was the General of the party, and led the charge on the Sutlers." The rascal acknowledged that he lead the party, but denied that he was the General, and added that he "had been in service nearly three years, had participated in several battles, but he had never known a *General to lead* a charge yet." The arrested parties were sent to the guard house without further conversation.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the soldiers at home to know that they were never better or more comfortably clothed than at present. Especially is this so amongst North Carolinians, and it is solely to be attributed, I suppose, to the foresight of our able State authorities. Enough of even blankets and shoes are to be had this winter and all are more or less provided for. This happy state of things is quite in contrast to the predicament we were in last winter, when the frosts and snows of mid-winter found many without blankets, overcoats and shoes, and even a change of ordinary wearing apparel. The beneficial results of this provision are already apparent. There is less suffering, and little or no sickness amongst the men, and the list of mortality will fall far below the average for this season of the year.

Religion ebbs and flows in the army. A few months ago a religious feeling appeared to pervade the very air. Almost every one was more or less under its influence, and the prayer of devotion, and the song of praise rang out nightly on the still air from every spot that marked a regimental camp. Its tide is now at an ebb, and it is very seldom religious songs greet the ear. This deplorable state of things is to be attributed to the absence of ministers of the Gospel to keep the ball moving. Except the regular Chaplains, and but very few regiments have them, they have all gone, like the martins, till the advent of Spring.—Prone like every one else, to love comfort and good cheer, they find the winter quarters of an army too dreary and comfortless to remain, and, therefore, being simply volunteers in their "labor of love," and not conscribed or forced to remain, they have given up the field to the adversary and left their sheep without shepherds. They have gone where they can find heated churches, cozy firesides, feather beds and good cheer. All flesh is as grass!

Gen. Lee has recently extended the order granting furloughs to enlisted men. Four furloughs are now granted to every one hundred men present, and one additional furlough to every company that has fifty arms-bearing men present. This will afford quite a large number an opportunity to visit home, and by spring, all, or nearly all men in the army will have been home at least once during their enlistment.

We are all anxiously awaiting the action of Congress in regard to the reorganization of the army.—Many are of the impression, however, that no action will be had in the matter, but that all the regiments will be made to keep their present organization. If this should be the case much dissatisfaction will result. With due regard to the emergency, some action should be had, and those men who are veterans of three year's service, who have served their country faithfully during that term, should be at least allowed to join any other regiment of the same arm of the service to which they belong. All admit the necessity of remaining in the field; and very few of the class mentioned would leave the service if they could, but many are anxious, for good reasons, to connect themselves with other companies where they would be better satisfied. The army is anxious to know also, what legislation will be had in regard to the consolidation of many regiments that have become too small to retain their present organization. It will take nice legislation on this question to satisfy all parties.

We look for active and stiring times as soon as spring opens. There is no prospect of a termination of the war at an early day, and our minds are made up that more battles will have to be fought, more privations are to be encountered, and more suffering and bloodshed to be endured. The faint hearted everywhere have almost despaired of our final success, but, thank God, the fires of hope and faith yet burn brightly in the hearts of thousands in and out of the army, who are determined never to give up the struggle till their sufferings, privations and trials are rewarded by ultimate victory. We are sorry to see that the war is in such a manner becoming unpopular among certain classes, but all long wars are proverbially unpopular. 'Tis true, there is much to depress even the most patriotic and determined when party strife and party issues have divided a people who should act as a brotherhood co-laboring in a patriotic, righteous and holy cause, and when we see the enthusiasm and unity of purpose that marked the first outbreak of the revolution succeeded by apathy, and an eager thurst for gain which seems now to have seized every one, and is fast making us a nation of speculators, extortioners and money-holders. But, it is hoped and believed, there is "life in the old land yet!" With our *all* at stake, and subjugation and slavery staring us in the face, these selfish pursuits and party issues are surely but momentary, and will be dropped and abandoned in view of the mighty issue involved.—Patriotism is not dead; and the self-sacrificing devotion exhibited by those who are unstintingly giving their all to the cause will soon shame the ambitious and selfish to a proper course of action, and all will yet be well!

Let the faint-hearted take courage! We have not yet reached the extremities to which our forefathers were forced in the dark hours of the first revolution. They, too, had their hours of despondency and gloom. Even in the winter of 1781, just before the dawn of peace illuminated the land their prospects were gloomy indeed, and in many instances affords a striking parallel of our present condition. The historian tells us that "harvest had been abundant. Plenty reigned

the poor. They endured distress at which patriotism feels indignant and humanity weeps. Selfishness had succeeded patriotism, lassitude enthusiasm in the breasts of the people, and Congress exerted its powers with too little vigor to draw forth the resources of the country." Yet they were triumphant in the end, and so will we be, if we are only as true to our country and as determined to be free as they were.

THE PRESS OPPOSED TO TYRANNY.

There are not a half dozen presses in the Confederacy that approves, even by silence, the monstrous propositions of Brown and Phelan, the one to conscript all able-bodied men, and the other to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Richmond *Whig*, *Dispatch* and *Examiner* are violent in their opposition while the *Enquirer* and *Sentinel* are *silent*—they dare not *oppose* by words. We copy the following articles to show how firmly a portion of the Richmond press oppose these despotic propositions:

From the Examiner.]

Conscription has preserved the military efficiency of the Republic. Coming into operation at that critical juncture when the spring-tide of patriotic ardor was subsiding, and when the ardent spirits, whose whole thought, at the beginning of the war, was how they could make the greatest sacrifices in the common cause, had changed the direction of their zeal into a jealous vigilance upon the laggard propensities of others, and a keen anexigty that all should be made to bear equally the burdens of the general defence; it supplied the deficiencies which would surely have attended upon voluntary action, and changed the nature of our military power from the desultory character of prompt enthusiasm to that of permanent and organized discipline. The imperious necessity of a resort to this measure was manifest in the unexpected expansion and prolongation of the war; and its beneficial results were patent to all.

As the unprecedented magnitude of the war required this measure as an engine of military preparation, so it may not be unworthy of serious consideration whether that same extraordinary and alarmed condition in which the Confederacy is placed does not demand an extension of the principle. Is it not possible that the industry of the country should be completely organized for the public good, and that the salutary influence of disciplined energy should not be confined alone to winning battles, but should be brought to bear upon the pursuits of agriculture and commerce? Difficulties will, no doubt, environ the working of such a system, and it may be found, on thorough investigation of the subject, that in these pursuits individual interests may so closely coincide with the general welfare that there will be no necessity for a compulsory system, which is indispensable in procuring men to undertake the less attractive vocation of the soldier.

There is one branch of business, however, which, if we are really desirous of maintaining a constitutional government, will have to be recruited in this manner. Heretofore there has been no difficulty in finding men willing to undertake the responsible and honorable duties of legislators. The love of power and distinction, the attraction of public life, and the desire of fame, have proved incentives of sufficient power to make men eager in the pursuit of Congressional honors. An era of confusion and trouble has reversed this, in common with many other laws and conditions of our social state. Our Congress deliberately proposes to divest itself of its most essential attributes, and, with a full and free confession of incompetence, to frame general laws, adapted to the exigencies of the situation, to place unlimited discretionary power in the hands of the Executive. A proposition of this sort is evidently equivalent to an abolition of the Legislature. The empty form may remain, but the genuine and distinctive marks of representative government will be lost. The immense evils which would flow from such a system; the insuperable difficulties and cumbrous delays which would thereby be engendered, are sufficiently obvious, and have been clearly and forcibly stated by one of those in Congress who is not ready to abdicate his functions or decline to meet the responsibility which weighs upon those who are entrusted with authority in this difficult crisis.

If, then, we desire to prevent this part of our constitutional mechanism from falling into disuse, it is evident that we must have recourse to the same stringent measures which have been adopted to fill the ranks of the army. A rigid system of conscription will have to be enforced. Enrolling and examining officers must be appointed, who will do their duty without fear or favour. Exemptions will be granted upon proof of physical or mental disability. Tests of efficiency will be adopted of a nature to exhibit clearly the legislative conscripts' abilities. Capacity for long speeches will, by no means, be required.—Plain common sense will be the first essential requisite. As this quality is confidently believed to exist in abundance throughout the Confederacy, we may calculate upon a sufficiently large number being conscribed to furnish an opportunity of selection. The best men will be picked, and the remainder can be held in reserve, or organized into debating clubs, as a species of camp instfuction. Members will be detailed for committee work, according to their respective qualifications, and the various minutiæ of business adjusted after the plan is fairly inaugurated.—There is no doubt that the system will prove as beneficial in creating as it has already done in organizing the army. Desertion and absenteeism—though in so small a body they will be an evil of much more manageable proportions than they are in a numerous army—must yet be checked by rigorous measures.—The work must not be thrown in undue proportion upon the shoulders of the good and willing members through the sloth of the idle and badly disposed.—Thus shall we maintain the great boon of constitutional liberty; and our new *Patres Conscripti* will rescue the palladium which our recreant volunteers are preparing to abandon.

Faith is the great power which inspirits the action of nations as of individuals. Without belief in the principles of its existence and fidelity to its traditions, no nation can be true to itself. When a people, over whose cradle the genius of liberty presided; on whose language and laws the spirit of freedom is indelibly engraved, and whose growth and prosperity are directly traceable to its vivifying influence, recoils at the sight of peril, and seeks to discard the maxims which have guided its prosperous course, it shows unequivocally that it no longer possesses this faith, and lacks that confidence which is absolutely essential to the successful working of its institutions. If its system of government is only practicable in fair weather, it must be abandoned by every thinking people who are aware of the dangers and difficulties which surround the path of the most favoured countries. In despotisms, this abundant faith is, of course, always present. In the heart of a Nicholas or a Napoleon the doctrine of "Thorough," which Strafford inculcated upon Charles I., is enshrined, not merely as a maxim of policy, but as a law of nature. No faltering or doubting is to be found in the opinions of the votaries of despotism. If the government be an oligarchy or a timocracy, the same rule holds good.—It responds to its original principle, and rests its chance, for weal or for woe, upon its operation, unless that time of declension has come, when, by remodeling and revolution, the sap of vigorous life must be again infused into a decrepit organism. A government which cannot carry on a war with the requisite vigour is not even fit for times of peace, because it has already lost the confidence of the people, for whose benefit it was instituted, and which co-operation is necessary to its success.

In a rigid adherence to our constitutional system

the results of the revolution we have [illegible]taken.—So far, we have happily solved the problem of uniting vigour in action with free discussion and well-ordered liberty. The good cause of the people is not yet prepared to confess the hopelessness of the task in the future and to renounce the venerable maxim of liberty.

From the Dispatch.]

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—MR. MILES' EXEMPTION BILL.

We should before this time have indicated our opposition to the passage of the resolution proposed by Mr. Phelan, in the Senate, which suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, had we not felt assured that it would never pass through Congress. We are still of that opinion. Nevertheless, as there is nothing certain in this world, and as the resolution in question may have more friends than we are aware of, we feel it our duty to express our views upon it.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is the great instrument by means of which we are enabled to maintain our personal liberty. It is a writ directed by a Judge to the proper officer, commanding said officer to bring before him or some other Judge a person who has been imprisoned, and has made complaint to the Judge that he has been thus imprisoned without cause. It applies to all cases of unlawful seizure and detainer of the person. When the prisoner is brought before the Judge he hears his case, and if he think there is no cause to detain him he is released. If he think there is cause to detain him he is sent back to await his trial. To suspend this law is to make the President a Dictator—to clothe him with the same power that is possessed by the despotic princes of continental Europe—to render him utterly irresponsible to any power on earth. With this power the President may to-morrow imprison any man, woman or child within the limits of this Confederacy. He may shut up the prisoner where he never can be heard from, and that, too, without his ever knowing what he is charged with. The repeal of the *habeas corpus* extinguishes, indeed, all law, or rather places all law in the hands of the President. There is nobody in the Confederate States whom he cannot seize and imprison without assigning any reason for the act, and without permitting him to be heard in his own defence. He can send files of soldiers at night to the lodgings of every member of Congress and seize them in their beds. He can do the same by the Judges and the members of the State Legislature, and, if they should ever be heard of again, they can never have an opportunity to speak in their own defence. He can break up the press by arresting those who conduct it, and thus extinguish the great lights of freedom—a free press, an honest judiciary, and an independent Legislature—at a single blow.

We are far from thinking that President Davis contemplates any of these things, when he applies, through the Senator from his own State, for this power. We believe he would use that power as judiciously as any other man would. But no man ought to be entrusted with it, not even Washington himself, were he alive, President, and desirous to obtain it. We can see no necessity for the grant of any such power at this time, or at any time, and while we believe it repugnant to the feelings of the people at large we are unable to see that the grant would in the smallest degree enure to the benefit of the cause which we are struggling to maintain. As a proof of what the people, in one State at least, think of the matter, we may mention that the Legislature of Alabama has already passed a bill, rendering the refusal of a person having another in custody to obey this writ and produce his person, or preventing him from free communication with counsel, a felony, punishable by three years confinement in the penitentiary. We hope Congress will take care not to endanger the present relations of the several members of the Confederacy by coming in contact with the rights of the States, in this instance so significantly expressed.

The pretext for repealing the *habeas corpus* is the better enforcement of the proposed conscription. Mr. Miles' bill may, therefore, be regarded as pendant to, and commentary upon, the Senate bill. It proposes to abolish all the exemption laws heretofore passed and to subject every man within the limits of the Confederacy to conscription. As it is very certain that there are some who cannot serve from physical disability, and that the soldiers will want bread, meat, and clothing, Mr. Miles proposes that the Secretary of War, or persons appointed by him, shall have the sole power of determining who is to serve, and who is to be excused. Now, as the Secretary of War is the officer of the President, and can be removed at pleasure, to bestow this enormous power on him is to bestow it upon the President, already rendered almost omnipotent by the repeal of the *habeas corpus* act. We suppose, if the bill should become a law, not less than three or four thousand persons would be found necessary to carry out its provisions, and the power and patronage, bribery and corruption, thereby created, would exceed imagination. The subject was handled with consummate power the other day in the House by Mr. Staples, who made it plainly appear that there was no need of any such law. "The great abuses of the times," said he, "grow not out of the exemption act, but out of the system of details allowed by the Government. Here is the mischief, and here the remedy should be applied. It is this that is destroying the vitality of the army and the energy of the struggle." He dwelt at length upon this point, and said that if the detailed men were put in the ranks, the stragglers brought back, and the exemption law modified in some particulars, we should have an army capable of coping with the enemy. He thought the whole subject of conscription and exemption belonged to Congress. It is, he said, a legislative power, a legislative discretion, and a legislative obligation. Congress, by the Constitution, declares war; Congress *raises armies;* Congress determines who is to go into the army and who is not, and Congress is responsible to its constituents for the proper exercise of this great trust.

We certainly heed with Mr. Staples that the whole subject is legislative, and that to surrender it into the hands of the Executive, as the bill of Mr. Miles proposes to do, is to abolish the Constitution.

From the Richmond Whig.]

CONGRESS.

The debates of Congress in open session for the past few days have been confined almost entirely to two questions, both in reference to the increasing the number of our soldiers in the field. The principal of these questions is upon the report of the House Committee on Military Affairs, which proposes to do away with all exemptions, except as applying to State and Confederate officers, substituting, in lieu, a system of "details," to be made by the Secretary of War, subject to the approval of the President. The other question is in reference to rendering liable to conscription all aliens among us, especially intended to act upon Marylanders and citizens of States under control of the United States who have come as refugees among us. These measures are but a continuation of the course of proceedings for swelling the muster rolls of our armies, inaugurated by the repeal of the provision of Congress to admit substitutes in the army, which was soon followed by conscripting the principal who had already been exempted by putting a substitute in service.

We would be glad to be able to record along with these measures, or in lieu of them, some measure before Congress for the placing in active service the host of soldiers now scattered throughout the country on detailed duty, and also some efficient measure for returning stragglers and deserters to the ranks. We would be glad, too, to record some measure looking to a purging of the army of [illegible]

tion. "I have not the least doubt," wrote Washington to the Continental Congress, "that, until officers consider their commissions in an honorable and interested point of view, and are afraid to endanger them by negligence and inattention, no order, regularity, or care, either of the men or public property will prevail." Let these be attended to, and the interests of the domestic economy of the country fostered, and the efficiency of the army and public welfare will be better conserved than by sweeping conscriptions, whether of citizens or aliens.

A perfect exemption bill, one that will not admit of abuses, can scarcely be hoped for. Yet the necessity of such a measure none seem to question, whether it emanates directly from Congress, or is turned over to the War Department, with power to "detail." But we regard the enactment of the latter as one of the most odious and alarming measures to our people that Congress could adopt. It will occasion the people to despise the weakness of representatives who confess their incompetency for the places they hold, and who seek to screen themselves by such enactment, in addition to their secret sessions, from general as well as individual responsibility to their constituents. Nor could the detail system, however earnest and patriotic the intentions for the general good with which it were entered upon, be more satisfactory in its result than an exemption act. Its first effect will be to shake the public confidence in the Administration, and will soon culminate in raising the hue and cry of odium upon it. Our struggle must be worked out as well as fought out. Let the muster rolls be swelled without exemptions, let citizens, feeling uncertain in the tenure of the "details," remit in their earnest toil to make provisions for the country, and there will soon be neither fighting nor working. There will be a terrible cry of "Brent springing up in our streets, and you will see bands ravaging the country carrying poles surmounted with human heads. No! Congress, if true to themselves and to the sacred trusts confided to them can save us from these catastrophies.

The measure for conscripting aliens can simply have but one result. It will drive every one of them from our soil and add many of them to the ranks of our enemies. Congress has yielded as far as it can with dignity and safety—too far, perhaps already—to the pronunciamentos of ambitious army officers and the ephemeral clamor of demagogues. By the substitute bill a few hundred men may be added to the ranks, and thousands become expatriated skulkers in the recesses of our swamps and mountains. If their aim be to punish the rapacity of speculators and extortioners, let them devise some scheme to reach their hoarded gains, and apply them to the comfort of those who are the greatest sufferers by the war.

But we will suggest a scheme of exemption which would relieve them of all direct responsibility, be satisfactory to the country, and conduce to the public good. Let them exempt by classes, as heretofore—millers, tanners, &c., &c. But to avoid its abuse—men who may tan two hides, shoe a horse a week, &c., let each individual be required to show that the extent of his occupation is sufficient to render his exemption a necessity to his community. This can be ascertained by the amount of tax he pays to the public revenue, a fixed sum being established by Congress to secure each exemption. Let Congress, in addition, impose a further tax upon each exemption for the privilege of exemption. This will add to the government revenue. But as a safeguard against fraud, require a certificate from the Board of Magistrates of each county upon the correctness of the return of each individual exempt, to be further approved by the Executive of his State.

THE TELEGRAPH.—One of the most important institutions of these war times is the telegraph. Its delays, sometimes, in the transmission of messages, are vexatious, but upon the whole no institution better managed. The operators at the Raleigh office have been frequently changed since we commenced business here, but we have found them all attentive, prompt and accommodating, and gentlemanly and courteous to all who have business with them. How much we feel it to be our duty to say in favor of this much abused telegraph and in behalf of men who perform their duties faithfully and impartially.

Eastern Carolina.

We have nothing additional from Wilmington or Kinston, but from movements being made there can be no doubt but the authorities at Richmond appreciate the demonstration by the enemy at an early day. Come when they may, we trust we shall be prepared for them.

The Mayoralty.—We are authorized and requested to announce Col. W. H. HARRISON as a candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty at the election on Monday next, the 18th inst. Jan 14-d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY MAGISTRATE

OF JOHNSTON COUNTY IS RESPECTFULLY requested to meet in Smithfield, on Tuesday the 19th inst., to transact important business in relation to procuring bread for the indigent families of our soldiers, and those who have bought any corn for the County are requested to report by that day; also, every farmer who can sell us a bushel will let us know it by that time. We are authorized to offer you $50 per bbl. for good Corn.—It is important that we should know how much we can get in the County on that day.

W. H. AVERA,
J. T. LEACH,
J. B. BECKWITH. } Purchasing Agents.

Jan 14-3t*

AUCTION.

IN ADDITION TO THE STOCKS ADVERTISED, we will sell on Saturday next, seven barrels Cider Vinegar; a lot of Salt in sacks; a lot of mill, bandsaw and bastard Files; a variety of household and kitchen Furniture; two Horses; and one two-horse Wagon; together with many other articles not enumerated.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Jan 14-3t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash or note with approved security. RANSOM LEE, Administrator.

Jan 14-2w*

NOTICE!—NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE above Company, will be held to-day in the Commons Hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M. DUDLEY NICHOLS, Secretary.

Jan 14-1t*

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.

GEO. BISHOP.

Jan 14-3taw1m

PLOW BOY TO HIRE.

A GOOD PLOW BOY TO HIRE FOR THE PRESent year. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Jan 14-3t

VALISE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A GOOD STRONG Sole Leather Valise for which a good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Jan 14-3t

HOW AND 2 PIGS AT AUCTION TO-DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

TURKEY WILL BE SOLD AT THE LATE RESI-